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PAPERS

IN

COLONIES AND TRADE.

The THANKS *of the Society were this Session voted to* JAMES AMOS, *Esq. of St. Helen's-place, London, for the following Communication respecting the article Caoutchouc, or India-Rubber, and of its production in the East Indies. A sample of the article is preserved in the Society's Repository.*

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to hand you an extract of a letter I have received from our mutual friend, Dr. Roxburgh, of Calcutta, dated February 22, 1811; viz.

" I send you herewith a sample of the Indian-rubber
" of this country; be so good as to ascertain its value in

" this, or in any other state, in the London market, and
" how much of it could be sold annually. I have dis-
" covered the tree which produces it, and believe it may
" be had in any quantity."

I forward to you the specimen of Bengal rubber to which the Doctor refers; perhaps some of the Members of the Society know more about it than I have yet been able to learn.

Some important communications, on the chemical qualities of this curious substance, and its application to the Arts and Manufactures, are inserted in the *Annales de Chymie;* and I am informed that it is already employed for many useful purposes in London, and likely to become an article of considerable attention and demand.

It would certainly be a national object to encourage largely the products of our colonies, and whatever may be the value of this article, I think it will deserve further notice and enquiry.

The common rubber is usually procured from the Brazils; the freight from thence is much lower than from the East Indies, but the duties may perhaps be taken off in favor of our own colonies, or some means adopted to promote, through this latter channel of our commerce, an article which is likely to come into very extensive use, provided that it can be sold in London on reasonable terms.

I am, Dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
JAMES AMOS.

9, *St. Helen's-place, Dec.* 12, 1811.

To C. Taylor, M. D. Sec.

In the 23d Volume of the Society's Transactions, an Account is given, by Mr. W. SALISBURY, *of Sloane-street, of a Method of packing Plants and Trees, intended for exportation, in the Sphagnum Palustre, or Peat-Bog Moss, so as to preserve their vegetative powers for many months. In the same Volume, other Methods are given by Dr.* ROXBURGH, *of Calcutta, for taking care of growing Plants whilst at Sea. The object of preserving Plants is important; and as the Society have received some interesting Communications upon the subject, they have thought proper to print them in the present Volume, in order to show, that when plants are sent to the East Indies in the Sphagnum Palustre, the Packages should not be placed in close confinement in the hold, for so long a voyage.*

DEAR SIR,

PRAY tell Dr. Taylor, Secretary to the Society of Arts, &c. with my compliments, that Mr. Salisbury's Sphagnum Palustre has cost the Honourable East India Company a great deal of money, without any thing to show for it. My reason for desiring you to do so is, to prevent any more plants from being sent so long a voyage packed in that manner. Three times, I think it is, that Mr. Salisbury has sent large collections to this garden, and constantly without a single one alive.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. ROXBURGH.

Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1811.

To J. Amos, Esq. St. Helen's-place,
London.

DEAR SIR,

On the 2nd of September I gave you a most melancholy account of your seeds and roots, sent by the General Stuart, and of the chest of plants packed in the Sphagnum Palustre, or peat-bog moss, by Captain Swinton, nothing could be worse, not one single seed grew, nor was there a plant alive, more owing, as I presume, to the careless manner in which they were shipped, than any thing else; they came in the hot damp shut-up hold, which will destroy all vegetable life in one-third of the time of a passage from England to India; the contents had become damp, and were all putrid, and sticking together. The voyage is greatly too long, and too many climates to pass through for your moss to answer. As the expense to the Company is too great for more of these experiments, I must beg you will not send any more upon the authority of any orders you may have received from me.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your's very obediently,
W. ROXBURGH.

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1811.

To Mr. W. Salisbury.

SIR,

HAVING had the pleasure this spring of receiving several documents respecting the success of packing plants according to my mode, as stated in the Society's transactions, Vol. XXVII. I take the liberty of enclosing them to you, as they not only prove the advantage of the mode prescribed, but that we are likely to have a great increase of foreign plants in consequence thereof. One person having, as you will find, imported lately *eleven thousand*, which are now growing in as fine a state as if they had only been removed from one part to another of the same garden.

But although flattering as these accounts may appear, I am nevertheless concerned to state, that the same success has not attended some packages sent to Calcutta, as my friend Dr. Roxburgh has stated; but I have reason to impute the loss in a great measure to their being, as the Doctor states, *placed and left during the whole passage, in the hot damp shut-up hold of the ship, which will destroy all vegetable life in one third of the time of a passage from England to India.* This situation was contrary to my orders given respecting them, as in such voyages the boxes should be placed in some airy part of the ship, and, in great heats, the outsides frequently sprinkled with fresh water, which would not only tend to keep the contents cool, but also the moss moist, which is no doubt one very essential point,

In those cases, where fresh water is an object too valuable for such a purpose, if an awning or cover wet in sea water, could be so placed over the packages, as to admit an evaporation of the moisture, without any salt water touching the packages or contents, the moisture so evaporated would be pure fresh water, and furnish coolness and nourishment to the plants.

In addition to other testimonies, I have enclosed a letter from my noble friend Baron Nicolay, at Wyburg, in Finland, to whom I sent a box of plants for experiment, under the care of Colonel Waxall. I have also sent many plants to Malta, among which were some of the East India aquatics, and which succeeded remarkably well, packed in this moss.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your's very truly,

W. SALISBURY.

Botanic Garden, Sloane Street,
Jan. 15, 1812.

To C. Taylor, M. D. Sec.

DEAR SIR,

There is no novel so full of strange and tragic events, as the history of the small box you entrusted to the care of Mr. Waxall, in April last, when he hoped to set out immediately for Petersburgh. The ships destined for Admiral Sinawin, were on a sudden employed otherways, and our poor people could not reach Riga before the end of August; from thence Mr. Waxall made haste to arrive by land at the capital, leaving behind him all his equipage, which did not arrive till the latter end of September; Mr. Waxall having then delivered the box to the new gardener of the academy, (Mr. Preising having died last winter,) this gentleman kept it under his hands a whole fortnight. My son having finally received it, gave it to a carter coming hither, who having no room for it, delivered it to a peasant then leaving Petersburgh, without advising me of his name, so that a week more elapsed before it came to my hands only three days ago. The plants, though carefully packed up, could not fail, after a period of almost seven months, and having also suffered a very sharp cold, to be mostly destroyed. We have saved only six or seven of them, viz. two Bignonias, two Roses, (diversis foliis,) one Erica Corienthoides, and one Viticella fl. pl., and also one plant which had lost its number, and cannot be known in its present state; some of them being more recent cuttings, without sufficient roots, could not but perish. I hope we shall restore the survivors to perfect health by the care we take of them; the preservation of some at least of the plants, after so long a journey, in such a season, is a strong proof of the usefulness of your discovery. The encouragement given to you by the Society of Arts, &c. is certainly well deserved, you having rendered an important service to Botanists. I leave entirely to you the choice of such plants as you think proper to send in future for my collection.

I am,
My dear Sir,
Your most obedient,
NICOLAY

Monrepos, near Vyburg, $\frac{2}{14}$ *November,* 1809.

To Mr. William Salisbury.
Botanic Garden, Brompton.

DEAR SIR,

The plants you sent me by the Minerva, in 1808, I planted on January 6, 1809; they were well packed.

I wish however to observe, that when plants are to go a long voyage, it will be proper for the labels to be tied to them with a strong brass wire. I have transplanted them this season to the top of a mountain, about 2300 feet above the level of the sea. I have not been able lately to go there, but, according to report, the vines and mulberries are growing exceedingly well, the latter rather luxuriantly.

Of those sent here last, not one of them is lost, I saw them on the 23rd instant; these are planted in low level land. The Tea-trees were as green when I opened the case, as they could have been when dug up. I planted them instantly; and I leave it to you to make your remarks, whether the soil and climate will answer; they have budded about one inch and a half since planted. The mulberries grow from cuttings; I have some in my garden. The white mulberry trees seem to grow better than the red.

I hope in future to write to you further on the subject.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,

A. VANNECK.

Sierra Leone, Sept. 25, 1809.

To Mr. WILLIAM SALISBURY.

SIR,

YOUR'S, of May 2, I received about three weeks ago, along with the two boxes of fruit trees, shrubs, &c. packed in the Sphagnum Palustre moss. All the fruit trees were in a high state of preservation; I have planted them according to your direction in Vol. XXVII. of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c. and have every reason to suppose they will do well. Most of the flowering shrubs, carnation and pink roots, are dead, the figs and grape vines look well. I have given to Dr. Anderson, of our Botanical Garden, a few of the plants, along with the box of moss, &c. and he is to send you some plants put up in the same moss, which I think will answer, as the moss appears to be in a high state of vegetation. I shall inform you at a future period how the trees come on.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. SUTHERLAND.

St. Vincent, August 4, 1810.
To Mr. William Salisbury.

SIR,

By the Nelson, Captain Herbert, Mr. Sutherland received from you two boxes of plants, packed up in the Sphagnum Palustre, and as I was present when the box, No. 2, was unpacked, he has requested me to communicate to you its appearance, and the success of the experiment. The ship arrived in the end of June, and the boxes were not removed till nearly a fortnight afterwards, by a small vessel to Rebecca, a distance of about thirty miles, where they were landed and carried in a cart the distance of about one mile, to the place where they are now planted.

Dr. Anderson informed me, that one of the boxes appeared to have been opened after you packed it, and before embarkation, which he supposes to have been done at the Custom-house in London; the other box, No. 2, did not appear to have been meddled with. Upon opening this box, the moss appeared to be in a perfect state of vegetation, and of a yellowish green colour; the plants had many of them shot out from the stems, particularly the apple plants, and some from the roots. The only part of the assortment that was totally decayed were the carnations, some of the other plants appeared somewhat injured, but upon the whole they might be esteemed as in high preservation; this is the more to be considered, as they must have been taken up in a very unfavourable season for the experiment. A very unexpected puzzle presented itself in taking out the plants, the labels had been fixed on by a small iron wire, which was corroded by the wet moss, and has generally dropt off, so that in many cases we can only guess at the plants. On another occasion, the labels ought to be fixed by a copper or brass wire, of at least the thickness of the largest string of an harpsichord, and one to each individual plant. The boxes and moss are sent to Dr. Anderson, who intends returning them to you, with some tropical plants, but if this part of the experiment fails, you are not to be angry at your discovery, as it is performed under very unfavourable circumstances, for the moss got dipt into the salt water, in sending from the sloop at Rebecca; therefore perfect success cannot be expected. I recommend you to take care that your boxes do not exceed fifty pounds weight, which forms a light load for a negro; and the package in such mode will not be again exposed to the accident of salt water.

Fully persuaded of the usefulness of your discovery,

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE YOUNG.

Cocomacrubon, St. Vincent,
Augt. 10, 1810.

To Mr. William Salisbury.

The above account was confirmed by a letter from Mr. Questal, of St. Vincent, who was induced from the circumstance to give Mr. Salisbury an order for some plants, to be sent to him through the hands of Messrs. Boddington and Sharp, of London, with orders for them to pay the value on delivery.

SIR,

Understanding that a question has arisen respecting the advantage of your mode of packing plants for exportation to foreign climates, I have taken the liberty to acquaint you, that a few weeks previous to my departure from the colony of Sierra Leone, in Africa, which was in February, 1811, I was shown by my friend Mr. Vanneck, a box of plants which he had received from you, packed in green and yellow moss, every one of which, (with exception of the camphor plant,) was alive and in a state of foliage; this I understood to have been also the case with a number of Mulberry plants you had sent thither at a former period. Mr. Vanneck expressed his conviction from the proofs these instances afforded, that the packing of plants in the Sphagnum Palustre moss, was the best calculated of any method he had heard of, to answer the purposes of protecting them from injury, and keeping them in a sufficient state of vegetation during the passage. I think it proper to acquaint you with the above circumstances, and have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
G. RICHARDS.

London, January 14, 1812.
To Mr. William Salisbury.

SIR,

In answer to your inquiries respecting my mode of packing the collection of plants, which I have brought over this season from America, I inform you that they were upwards of *eleven thousand in number*, which were all brought in eighteen boxes; fourteen of which were four feet long, two feet wide, and fifteen inches deep; and four were five feet long, and in other respects the same dimensions as the others, packed in what is called in America, swamp moss, the Sphagnum Palustre, and closely nailed down. They were brought in the hold of the ship, as any other description of goods. The plants are now in a fine growing state, as may be seen by yourself, or other persons who wish to judge for themselves. It is the opinion of the most competent judges, that no collection of plants has ever been brought from America in such good order.

I know of no mode of packing plants so safe, and by which they can be conveyed to so great a distance, at so little expense and trouble as the one described; nor any other substance in which plants may be kept so long out of the ground, as by the Sphagnum Palustre.

I am,
Dear Sir,
Yours, &c.
JOHN LYON.

Chelsea, June 4, 1812.
To MR. WILLIAM SALISBURY.

The Teak Tree of the East Indies, is employed there for Ship Building, and for the same purposes that Oak is used in England. The Ships built of Teak Timber, are found to be remarkably durable;

durable; and considerable quantities of this Wood are now imported from India into Great Britain. It is probable that this Tree may be cultivated to advantage, both in our African and West Indian Colonies; and the Society impressed with an idea of the importance of the subject, are of opinion, that they will render an essential service to the interests of the United Kingdom, and its Colonies, by inserting the following Communication, with which they have been favored by their Correspondent and Honorary Member, Dr. WILLIAM ROXBURGH, *of Calcutta, drawn up by him some years ago, and of which the value is further established by subsequent experience.*

SIR,

THE timber of the Teak-Tree is in India what Oak is in England; it is, however, unnecessary to enlarge on their comparative value, because oak will not grow in India; our attention ought, therefore, to be confined to Teak alone, not only as being by far the best wood we yet know of in this country for ship-building, but also for the house-carpenter, and almost every other work where strong, durable, easily-wrought light wood is required. The advantages to be derived from the cultivation of so valuable a tree, where nature has not bestowed it, must therefore be obvious to every one; particularly in Bengal, where it grows well, and the demand is so great. The Teak tree is a native of Pegu.

Government, sensible of what is here stated, have long given every possible encouragement for an extensive propagation. But to render it still more general, the native land-holders must be made sensible of the advantages they may expect to derive from large plantations thereof.

The growth of the tree is rapid, and at all ages the wood (from various experiments,) appears excellent. Some trees in the Honourable Company's Botanic Garden, brought from the Rajahmundry Circar in 1787, were in 1804 from three to upwards of four feet in girth, at three and a half feet above ground, and high in proportion *. These plants were about twelve months old when sent from the coast, so that their present age is about 17 years. A tree promising so much advantage in so short a space, compared to what the oak requires in England to become serviceable in the marine yard, makes it highly worthy of every attention and encouragement. A few observations on rearing the plants from the seed, seem necessary, as I have often known seeds from the same tree succeed with one person, and totally fail with another.

The nut in which the seeds are lodged, is exceeding hard, contains four cells, and in each is lodged a single small seed. It has been ascertained, that they perfectly retain their vegetating power in the growth, even as far as eighteen months ; however it is adviseable to sow them

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* The largest of those trees, measured, at three feet and a half above the ground, in February 1796, forty-two inches in circumference. The same tree was in February 1804, fifty-two inches in circumference, at the same place; which gives an annual increase of one inch and a quarter. However, while the trees are younger, and in a more favourable soil than where this tree stands, their yearly growth is from two to three inches, which is fully double the increase of oak in England.

about the beginning of the first periodical rains, or north-westers, after they are taken ripe from the tree in October. If sown about this period, or rather before than after, in well-shaded beds, about an inch asunder, and covered with about a quarter of an inch of earth, with a little rotten straw or grass spread over the earth, to keep the beds in an uniform state of humidity, by gentle waterings, should the weather prove dry; most of the nuts will be found to produce from one to four plants, in from four to eight weeks. However, it sometimes happens that many will remain in the ground, until the commencement of the second rains, nay even of the third; however, this is rare, yet it will be adviseable to sow the seed on a spot that can be spared, at least until the rains of the second season are well advanced; by not attending to this circumstance, many have thought the seed bad, consequently caused the ground to be dug up for other purposes.

The plants when they first make their appearance are very small, scarce so large as a cabbage plant when it first springs from the earth; their growth is, however, rapid. When they are about one or two inches high, they ought to be transplanted into other beds, at the distance of about six inches from each other, there to remain until the beginning of the next year's rains, when they are to be planted out to where they are to remain, or they may, when from two to four inches high, be planted out at once to where they are to grow; and it is not perfectly clear but by so doing they succeed better; as in taking up plants of any considerable size, say from one to two or more feet high, the roots are very apt to be injured, particularly the tap root, which retards their growth much, nay often kills them.

About Calcutta they thrive luxuriantly in most places where they have been tried, and any tolerable degree of care taken of them; so that the only observations which seem necessary to be made on this head, are to avoid sowing the seed, or planting in such places as are low, or subject to be inundated; to keep them clear from weeds, and sparingly watered during dry weather, for the first year only. In a good soil, not much over-run with that coarse white-flowered grass, called by the natives Woola, (Saccharum); they will scarce require any care whatever after the first six months, from the time of being planted out where they are to stand. They will then be about eighteen months old; supposing them to have been transplanted twice, and in that time they will in general be from five to ten feet high, according as the soil is favourable, and out of all danger, except from north-westers.

With respect to the distance at which plants ought to stand in plantations, every one's judgment can direct. The oak requires a great space, as the crooked parts thereof are the most valuable, and required for the knees and other curved timber in ship-building; but Teak is naturally a straight-grained tree, and only used in Bengal, or at least in general, for the straight work, Sissoo being commonly employed for knees and other crooked timber; hence it may be concluded, that the straighter the Teak trees grow, the more eligible for every purpose for which this timber is generally employed in Bengal. They do not, therefore, require to be planted at a great distance, suppose from six to ten feet, in quincunx order; by being so close they grow straighter, and protect one another while young, which is particularly wanted where violent gusts of wind (such as our north-westers) prevail. When the trees grow up, they can be thinned out to advantage, as the timber of the young trees will answer for a variety of uses. The seed of this tree we have now in such abundance, as to render a few hundred plants, in the hundred biggahs, of little or no importance; and if the ground on which they are planted is not of the best sort, the more necessity there is for planting close.

Suppose the trees planted in quincunx order eight feet asunder, a Bengal biggah (which I believe is generally reckoned a square of one hundred and twenty feet) will hold about three hundred and ten trees.

It will be necessary, during the first ten years, to cut down about half of them, say one hundred and seventy, to give the rest more room; they are worth one rupee each.

Again, at from ten to twenty years, reckon half (eighty-five) of the remaining one-hundred and seventy, to be cut down, to make still more room for the rest; they will be worth four rupees each.

And again, at from twenty to twenty-five years, it may be necessary to thin them still more, say to another half, (or one-eighth of the original number) which will be worth eight rupees each. The remaining forty-two trees, when full grown, say in thirty years, may be expected to have, on an average, shafts or trunks thirty feet long, and, at least, four feet in circumference, which gives, according to the bases of timber-merchants' measurement, a girth or square of twelve inches. The dimensions of such a piece of timber, will therefore be thirty square feet, or three quarters of a ton, which, at one rupee (or about two shillings and sixpence) sterling, per square foot, the average price of Pegu Teak in this place (Calcutta) for some time past, will amount to thirty rupees per tree. Nor is it likely that the price of this indispensable commodity will fall; our growing trade, and consequent increase of shipping, gives reason to think it will rather rise in price. Let us, however, be on the safe side, and say, that each of the last-mentioned forty-two trees will be worth only twenty rupees each.

From the above statement, the value of a biggah of land, planted with Teak trees, will produce, during thirty years, as follows:—

	Rupees.
In the first ten years 170 are cut, and reckoned to be worth one rupee each, is -	170
In the next ten years 85 more are cut, and worth four rupees each, is - -	340
In the next following five years 43 more are cut, and worth eight rupees each, is -	344
At the end of thirty years, the remaining 42 trees are reckoned worth 20 rupees each, is	840
Total produce at the end of thirty years	1694

Independent of the branches, many of the largest of which will be fit for knees, and other crooked timbers, of small dimensions, consequently of considerable value.

From the above sum of 1694 rupees is to be deducted the rent of the land for the before-stated time, together with the expense of planting, hedging, and taking care of the young plants, during the first few years, after that they will require little or no care.

	Rupees.
The former, let us suppose to be three rupees the biggah, which is certainly an high rent, and will amount, in thirty years, to	90
Charges of planting and hedging, say	20
Wages of one man, per biggah, which is fully sufficient, for the first five years, at 36 rupees yearly - - - -	180
For the next twenty-five years, allow one man to three biggahs, is for one biggah twelve rupees, or for twenty-five years -	300
Total charges of one biggah, for thirty-five years	590
Deducted from rupees 1694, leaves a clear profit of - - - - - -	1104

Potatoes, leguminous, and culinary plants, meliorating crops, may, with advantage to the plantation*, be reared in constant succession, on the same ground, during the first two or three years, or until the tops of the trees are too large to admit of their growth. The produce thereof will help to defray the expense of labouring the ground during that period; afterwards, as already observed, little more will be required than keeping up a fence round the plantation, to keep cattle and idle people from hurting the trees, till they are so large as to be out of all danger.

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* About six years ago my gardener trenched a piece of useless ground behind some cottages, and planted it with refuse elm suckers; thus prepared, the poor people availed themselves of the circumstance, set the ground with beans and potatoes, and have continued to crop it ever since; this has been of service to them, and of infinite benefit to the trees, which, by means of this annual culture, have outstript their undisturbed brethren, and almost doubled their contents. *Bath Papers*, *Vol.* 6, *Page* 17.

A period of thirty years is only brought into the foregoing calculation, though it may well be imagined, that when in a healthy state they must continue to gain considerably, both in size and quality, for a much longer period. In the *Bath Papers on Agriculture and Planting, Vol.* 7, *Article* 1, *Letter the Fourth;* a single oak tree is traced to have taken seventy-five years in acquiring a single ton; whereas in another seventy-five years, the same tree gave seven times as much in quantity, besides the increase in value as naval timber.

In addition to the remarks already made, it may be proper to add the following extract of a letter from Thomas Barnett, Esq., to G. H. Barlow, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, dated 8th November, 1799.

" A few years ago, a number of teak tree plants were, " by orders of Government I believe, disseminated in " different parts of the country, for the propagation of " teak timber. Amongst others, a few plants were sent " to Rampore Bauleah, this was in 1795. These plants " have throve in a surprising manner, and are at this " time, between twenty and thirty feet high, and near a " foot in diameter; the wood of the hardest kind, and, as " far as can be judged at present, greatly superior to the " Teak of Pegu."

WILLIAM ROXBURGH.

Calcutta.

To C. TAYLOR, M. D. SEC.

The THANKS *of the Society were this Session voted to Dr.* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, *of the Royal Botanical Garden at St. Vincent, for Sago produced by him there, and the Yellow Dye yielded by the Gardenia Florida. The following Communication was received from him, and Specimens of the above-mentioned Articles are preserved in the Society's Repository.*

SIR,

I AM sorry that after my long silence I can produce so few observations deserving of the Society's attention; this has been owing to my very bad state of health, which has incapacitated me from my wonted exertions. My Sago plants are now encreased to some hundreds, and I have sent to you some samples of their produce. The specimens now sent, are about half of the quantity that I obtained from a stem about seven inches in diameter, and two-and-a-half feet in length, the other half was used by a sick gentleman residing with me. The smallest parcel is from the cortical part of the stem, but it is not one-third of the quantity which it would have yielded if I had the means of pounding it properly. I have no good contrivance for that purpose, and did not persist in getting out all its substance, considering it not of equal value with the pith, although a medical gentleman here thinks it more similar to the real Sago. The largest parcel is prepared from the pith, which, being divested of fibres, renders its preparation more easy, as it requires no process but pounding, rubbing, and dissolving in water.

I have sent some small specimens of cloth dyed yellow, they were done about a year ago, with the juice of the fruit of the gardenia florida, I believe in March 1810.

No. 1, Paper coloured yellow with the fruit of the plant.
2, Cloth dyed in a simple cold infusion in water.
3, Do. Do. afterwards dipped in a solution of allum.
4, Do. Do. previously put in a solution of allum.
5, Do. Do. Do. in a solution of sea-salt.
6, Simple infusion, dipped in alcaline ley.
7, Infusion in alcaline ley.

I fear they will deserve but little attention, as yellow is a common colour, and obtained from a variety of productions, though I observe that a small quantity of this juice yields a considerable quantity of colouring matter.

I am, with great regard,
Sir,
Your very humble servant,
ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

Botanic Garden, St. Vincent,
April 23, 1811.

To C. Taylor, M. D. Sec.